

# Catawba Journal.

VOL. III.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1827.

[NO. 148.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

At Three Dollars a year, paid in advance.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

## Relief for Stammering.

THE Rev. Thomas P. Hunt informs the citizens of North-Carolina that, by authority of Mrs. Leigh, he has appointed John B. Cottrell and Dr. D. R. Dunlap, of Charlotte, N. Carolina, Agents for correcting impediments of speech. The above named agents having received full instruction and authority, give notice to the community in general, that they are prepared to receive Stammerers of every grade at the residence of Dr. D. R. Dunlap, in Charlotte, where he or Mr. Cottrell may at all times be found. They do not hesitate to warrant a cure (on condition of their attention to instruction) to all who may come well recommended for integrity and honesty; and no others need apply. Children, above three years of age, of respectable parents, will be received. From this it may be understood, that all adults must bring certificates of their standing in society. Adults may be cured in from one to ten days; children require longer time. Prices are regulated by circumstances, and will be made known on application. Board can be had on reasonable terms.

N. B. Mr. J. B. Cottrell was a stammerer of the worst kind, and has been cured on Mrs. Leigh's system.

Charlotte, June 27, 1827.—3mt49  
The editor of the *Pioneer*, Yorkville, and of the *Carolinian*, Salisbury, will publish the above three times, and forward their bills for payment.

## Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.  
Charlotte, April 20, 1826. \*80

## Stolen.

FROM the subscriber's stable in Concord, Cabarrus county, N. C. on the night of the 20th inst. two gray HORSES, one of them having a dark mane and tail, 7 years old, and a scar on his right hind pastern joint, occasioned by a rope; the other horse is 10 or 11 years old, rather whiter than the other; both in good order and shod before, when stolen. They are of the common size, but heavy built. A man, who calls his name William Dean, is suspected to be the thief. Dean was missing the same time the horses were. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, broad across the forehead, but his face tapers towards the chin, with a very large mouth; rather stoop shouldered, unpleasant countenance, and down look; boasts much of his manhood and is fond of mimicking the Dutch brogue, and of gambling, and says he is a carpenter by trade. Had a blue cloth coat with a black velvet collar, gray casinet pantaloons, and black hat with a low tapered crown and broad rim. Fifty dollars reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, or his delivery to me in Concord, N. C. together with both or either of the horses. Any information sent me to the Post-Office in this place, will be thankfully received.

JNO. E. MAHAN.  
Concord, N. C. July 23, 1827.—40

## State of North-Carolina, Lincoln County.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1827.

Andrew Hoyl  
vs.  
The heirs of Mason  
Huson, dec'd. and  
others.

Petition for division of the real estate of said Mason Huson, deceased.

IT having been made to appear to the Court, that Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and John Fiddle, who are defendants in this suit, live without the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the *Catawba Journal*, giving notice to the said Solomon Stowe and Parnilla his wife, and to John Fiddle, that they appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition, otherwise it will be taken *pro confesso*, and adjudged accordingly.

Witness, Lawson Henderson, Clerk of said Court, at Lincoln, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1827, and in the 51st year of the Independence of the United States.  
LAWSON HENDERSON.  
6446—pr. adv. \$2 62½

## Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An Apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled, 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY REEFER, A. M. With an Appendix, by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Constable's Warrants,  
For sale, at this Office.

Henry's Commentary on the Bible.

## PROPOSALS

For publishing by subscription, by Towar & Hogan, Booksellers, No. 255, Market street, Philadelphia.

## AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD & NEW TESTAMENT.

Wherein each chapter is summed up in its contents; the sacred text inserted at large, in distinct paragraphs; each paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the sense given; and largely illustrated, with practical remarks and observations.

By MATTHEW HENRY, late Minister of the Gospel.

A new Edition: edited by the Rev. George Burder, and the Rev. Joseph Hughes, A. M. With a Life of the Author, by the Rev. Samuel Palmer.

The character of this valuable and highly useful Exposition of the Sacred Writings, is well known to the pious generally of all denominations: and it now certainly stands in no need of a publisher's recommendation.

Conditions.—The work will be published in six large super royal octavo volumes, of about one thousand pages each, comprising about one-third more matter than is contained in Scott's Commentary, and delivered to subscribers in volumes, at three dollars and fifty cents per volume, well done up in strong boards; or four dollars per volume, handsomely and strongly bound; payable on the receipt of each volume. A volume will be published every three months.

An allowance will be made of one copy for every five subscribers; and to those who obtain but two subscribers, a reasonable allowance will be made.

As the price of the book is put very low, the publishers expect that remittances will be promptly made on the receipt of each volume.

The publishers request those who have subscription papers, to inform them any time prior to the first day of November next, of the number they have got or have a prospect of obtaining.

## RECOMMENDATIONS.

From Dr. E. S. Ely, Pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen,—Your proposed publication of the Rev. Matthew Henry's "Exposition of the Old and New Testament, with Practical Remarks and Observations," deserves encouragement from all the friends of evangelical religion in our country. Could I not otherwise obtain a copy of this valuable work, I would give you, in exchange for it, all the Commentaries of Orton, Doddridge, Gill, Campbell, McKnight, Scott, and Clark; and while I would neither discard nor disparage these, I must say, that Henry has as much good sense, as much practical piety, and as thorough acquaintance with the mind of the Spirit, as are manifested by any of his successors.

The late Dr. Livingston was the best preacher on the religious experience of a Christian, that I have ever heard; and it is notorious, that he drew largely from the rich treasures which he found in Henry's Bible.

To any minister of the Gospel, or private Christian, who might regard my opinion, I would say, If you have all other Commentaries, or can purchase but one, be sure to buy Matthew Henry.

EZRA STYLES ELY.

My views of the Rev. Matthew Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, accord with those who have recommended it as a most valuable practical commentary upon the Sacred Scriptures, and as furnishing some of the most important aids to a correct knowledge of them.

L. S. IVES, Associate Rector of St. James's Church, Lancaster.

From the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Messrs. Towar & Hogan: The piety and good sense of all Christian communities, have concurred in awarding to Henry's Commentary, a distinguished place among the standard works of the same kind. For myself, I can say, that I have found it one of the best helps to a just and practical acquaintance with the sacred volume. His skill as an interpreter is entitled to much respect; his integrity in adhering to the sense of Scripture, without the colorings of party feeling, is highly commendable; and the divine unction which runs through the whole of his work, must render it an acceptable guide to the devotees of the pious in every denomination.

You have my earnest wishes for the success of the projected publication of this work.

With Christian respect,

W. T. BRANTLY.

15th March, 1827.

Subscriptions for the above valuable work received at this office.

## New Watches & Jewellery.

Thomas Trotter & Co.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that they have received and offer for sale a few gold and silver patent lever Watches, (gentlemen and ladies) a few good plain Watches, warranted; gentlemen and ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; some handsome Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, Pearl and Filigree, and Paste in sets, &c. &c.; all or any part of which we will sell low for cash.

Clocks and Watches repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted to perform. Cash given for gold and silver.

N. B. We expect to receive in a short time some elegant Military and plated Goods, &c. Charlotte, May 14, 1827.—30

Entry Takers' Warrants,  
For sale, at this Office.

## Doct. Thomas Cottrell

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Charlotte and its vicinity, that as his Institution is amply supplied with competent teachers, so as to exempt him from giving constant attention to it, he has resumed the business of his profession. He may be found at the Academy, and will attend to all the calls his friends may think proper to give him.

46tf

## Notice.

THAT on Thursday, the 27th of September next, at the dwelling-house of Samuel C. Caldwell, deceased, will be rented, for the ensuing year, all the lands belonging to said estate. Four of the plantations lie nearly joining each other, all well watered, and each of them has a good meadow. On one of them is an excellent dwelling-house, with all necessary out buildings, and an excellent orchard in good repair. Terms made known on the day.

D. T. CALDWELL, } Guardians.  
R. L. CALDWELL, }

August 30, 1827.—247r

## To Farmers.

I HAVE purchased from Mr. Hundley, of Virginia, his noted JACK, and will continue to stand him at my plantation. The fall season will commence the first of September and end the last of November.

WM. DAVIDSON.

August 15, 1827.—5448.

## State of North-Carolina, Iredell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1827.

Joseph Stevenson } Or. Att.—James Campbell  
vs. } summoned as garnishee.  
Jas. Harbin. }

IT appearing to the Court, that the defendant, James Harbin, is not an inhabitant of this state, it is ordered, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* for six weeks, in order that said Harbin may, at or before the 3d Monday of November next, appear at the Court-House in Statesville, reply and plead, otherwise the fund in the hand of said Campbell will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

A. SIMONTON, Clk.

6t51—pr. adv. \$2 50.

## State of North-Carolina, Rutherford County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Sessions, 1827.

Robert H. Burton } Petition for partition of  
vs. } land.  
Pascal Collins and }  
James Bryant & }  
wife Susanah. }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Bryant and wife Susanah are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the *Catawba Journal* for six weeks, that James Bryant and wife Susanah be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Rutherford, at the Court-House in Rutherford, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be entered up against them *ex parte*, and made final accordingly.

Witness, Isaac Craton, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 2d Monday of July, 1827.

ISAAC CRATON, C. C.

6t50—pr. adv. \$2 62½

Extract from Denham and Clapperton's travels in Northern and Central Africa.

In Borneo, when a man refuses to pay his debts, and has the means, on a creditor pushing his claims, the Cadi takes possession of the debtor's property, pays the demand and takes a handsome percentage for his trouble. It is necessary, however, that the debtor should give his consent, but this is not long withheld, as he is pinioned and laid on his back until it is given, for which trouble and restiveness he pays handsomely to the Cadi—and they seldom find that a man gets into a scrape of this kind twice. On the other hand, should a man be in debt and unable to pay, on clearly proving his property, he is at liberty. The Judge then says "God send you the means;" the by standers say, "Amen;" and the insolvent has liberty to trade where he pleases. But if at any future time his creditors catch him with even two robes (shirts) on, or a red cap, on taking him before the Cadi, all superfluous habiliments are stripped off, and given towards payment of his debts.

At the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, it appeared that the number of presbyteries was 89; of ministers of the gospel 1214; of licentiates 219; of candidates for the gospel ministry 229; of churches 1887; of additions to the full communion of the church during the last year 12,938; of persons now in the full communion 135,285; of adults baptized during the last year 2965, and of infants baptized in the same time 10,229; making a total of 15,194 cases of baptism. Increase of ordained ministers since the last year 87, notwithstanding the loss of 17 by death. In the same time the increase of licentiates has been 31; of candidates 25; of churches reported 68; of persons now in full communion of the presbyterian church 7783; of baptisms, 344. The number added to the full communion of the church in 1826 was 12,171; and the increase in the additions of this year is 727.

## THE AMERICAN SYSTEM.

From the Charleston S. C. Gazette.

TO THE OLD DEMOCRATS.—It has been with feelings of regret becoming true patriots, that you must have seen the progress of a political revolution in this State, which is now avowed to be fast tending to a dissolution of the Union, and, as an inevitable consequence, an alliance with England. And what is the pretence? why, because the majority of the Representatives of the People will not tamely submit to the exclusion of our products, and to our longer dependence on England for the ordinary necessities of life. The predictions of the republican party, that the success of aristocracy would rapidly lead on to a return to colonial vassalage, are verifying every day. Who are the men who rejoice in the downfall of the republican party? They are aptly described—"With republicanism ever in their mouths, they are aristocrats in manners and feelings, and in politics." Now, I propose to show, that Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, each warmly advocated the American system, the old republican system, when men were proud to wear homespun. And the war of 1812 first gave impulse to that system which has done more than our arms to bring England to her senses. If her army did not help the nobility to repress the people, the corn bill would be insisted on, and our bread stuffs would in a measure, be admitted; and Andrew Jackson will have done more by his votes on the tariff to humble the pride of England, than even he did by his arms. But I repeat, it we must quit such tutors as Dr. Cooper, and listen to our own patriots—and I will begin with our own patriots. OLD 76.

Extract from General Washington's Speech to both Houses of Congress, December 7, 1796.

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures! The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible. As a general rule, manufactures on public account are inexpedient. But where the state of things in a country leaves little hope that certain branches of manufacture will for a great length of time obtain, when these are of a nature essential to the furnishing and equipping of the public force in time of war, are not establishments for procuring them on public account, to the extent of the ordinary demand for the public service, recommended by strong considerations of national policy, as an exception to the general rule? Ought our country to remain in such cases dependent on foreign supply, precarious because liable to be interrupted? If the necessary article should, in this mode, cost more in time of peace, will not the security and independence thence arising, form an ample compensation? Establishments of this sort, commensurate only with the calls of the public service in time of peace, will in time of war, easily be extended in proportion to the exigencies of the government, and may even, perhaps, be made to yield a surplus of the supply of our citizens at large, so as to mitigate the privations from the interruption of our trade. If adopted, the plan ought to exclude all those branches which are already, or likely soon to be established in the country; in order that there may be no danger of interference with pursuits of individual industry."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Message of December 15, 1802.

"To cultivate peace and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises; to foster our fisheries as nurseries of navigation, and for the nurture of man, and protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances; to preserve the faith of the nation by an exact discharge of its debts and contracts, expend public money with the same care and economy we would practise with our own, and impose on our citizens no unnecessary burdens, to keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the federal Union as the only rock of safety; these, fellow citizens, are the land marks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's Message of November 8, 1808.

"The suspension of our foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and substance, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

Law Latin.—When Judge Paine first came to the bench, he prided himself on his scholastic accuracy, and often corrected the verbal errors of the lawyers. One morning he came to court with a red bandanna tied crosswise over his head, to conceal one eye, which had been somehow injured—this appendage detracted somewhat from his dignity on the bench. At that time Governor Strong was at the bar, and in making some remarks, used the law phrase *cui bono*, pronouncing it *ku-i bono*, said Judge Paine; and observing that Mr. Strong stood silent, he repeated it, "*Ku-i bono*, Mr. Strong, *Ku-i*." The barrister's face then lighted up, with one of those internal illustrations of satisfaction that, with him, seldom degenerated into a smile, and he said, to the utter extacy of his brethren—"May it please your honor, when I was a boy, and was taught to scan, I used to say, 'Monstrum horrendum informe ingens cui lumen ademptum.'"

The quotation from Virgil he scanned, and pronounced the word in dispute *ku*. The application was instantly perceived, and the meaning is, a huge, horrible, shapeless monster, who had lost his eye. This lesson entirely cured the Judge of his folly.  
N. Y. Eng.

A candidate for the state legislature, in Ohio, is recommended upon two qualifications—first, that he is a friend to General Jackson; and, secondly, that he will serve for *sixty-eight cents per day*. A man may, in our opinion, be a very good legislator, a very honest man, and a good friend to General Jackson; but the man who values his services at only *sixty-eight cents per day*, can be but a 'scurvy politician.'

The New Haven Herald mentions, that a Mr. Value, a French gentleman who fled from St. Domingo, and who for the last 20 years has maintained himself in that city, by teaching dancing and 'drawing the bow,' has received from the French Government the award of 550,000 francs, as his portion of the sum guaranteed by the Hayen Government, in part payment for a large estate which he lost in the insurrection. How much better is a 'fiddle stick,' for trouble, than a dose of laudanum? How much more preferable the cat-gut, than the hemp cord, in the hour of disappointment.  
U. S. Telegraph.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Carey have received a portion of Mr. Cooper's new novel, "*The Red Rover*," and will immediately put it to press. It is intended to publish it in October or November. The scene commences in Rhode Island, and the work opens with a fine description of the beautiful bay and harbor of Newport. It is a Sea Story, much may consequently be expected: for as soon as this writer gets upon the ocean, he is perfectly at home.

A new work is in the Press in N. York, entitled "*The Legend of the Rock*." It is written by Mr. James Mack, a youth of that city, in his seventeenth year, who is deaf and dumb, and was instructed at the New York Institution. It is pronounced to be an extraordinary production.

The town of Washington, in Georgia, and the country surrounding it, is at present afflicted with a fever which is most fatal in its progress. It is described as follows by the editor of the "*News*," who says the mortality is only surpassed by that which prevailed in Savannah, in 1820:

"In many families there is not left one untouched of disease, to administer to another. Our enterprising and humane physicians are nearly broken down with excessive fatigue, or sinking, themselves, before the ravages of the distemper. In truth, our boast of salubrity of climate, may not now be uttered. Our valley are on longer tenable, our plains melt to the burnings of a malignant sun. Our mountains are climbed by contagion—our hills and fountains imbibe its pernicious influence. Neither in the cottage, in the grotto, nor in the grove, have we a refuge from the shaft of pestilence. The young, the middle aged, and the aged, alike fall the victims of its power. Our houses are hung with mourning; our hearts with sorrow; and our grave yards are literally without a place left in which to consign the dead!"

"Some special good oft waits on ill."—Gen. Jackson must be in high glee when he reads Mr. Buchanan's exposition; as he has publicly declared that the acquittal of Mr. Clay, "*will give him pleasure*." It will be remembered, that Gen. Jackson had declared Mr. B. to be a gentleman of high standing, and of the first respectability and intelligence.



From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

## THE NEW ENGLAND CHARACTER INDICATED.

"I would suppose him to be a New Englander!"  
One of Mr. McDuffie's Constituents.

MR. EDITOR: Who is a New Englander? I will answer the question. He is a descendant of the Pilgrims who preferred death to bondage; who, for the sake of civil and religious liberty, left the splendid abodes of slavery, braved the dangers of the ocean, and fixed their residence among the savages of the wilderness. These same Pilgrims, under the auspices of Liberty, patiently endured every privation, and triumphed over every danger. They wrested the tomahawk from the hand of its cruel possessor, and turned the wilderness into fruitful fields.

Who is a New Englander? One who has been taught, from his infancy, the strictest rules of morality and religion; vigilantly to guard his own, and equally to respect the rights of others; through his own enterprise and industry he seeks independence; he cultivates his farm with his own hands, and lives by the sweat of his face; he is free and happy—doubly happy, in the freedom and happiness of all around him.

Who is a New Englander? He is well known in every country and in every clime; he makes the produce of the ocean add to the riches of his country; he gathers wealth amidst the snows and ice of the Polar regions; for him Arabia yields her spices; his ships navigate every sea, and return richly freighted with the produce of India and of the Isles of the ocean; his enterprise is proverbial from the Arctic to the Antarctic circle.

Who is a New Englander? Ask at home, who has introduced the arts and sciences amongst you? Who has raised and decorated the lofty temples that adorn your city? Who has enriched it, by filling its stores with the products and manufactures of every country? You may find him in your schools, academies, colleges, teaching "the young ideas how to shoot;" he adorns your pulpit, and gives dignity to your bar and your bench.

Who is a New Englander? Ask those who have attempted to invade his soil, or abridge his liberty. You may read his name in capitals upon the monuments of Lexington, and Bunker's Hill, where he voluntarily shed his blood in the defence of his country and his country's rights; where the life of his enemy paid the price of his presumption. Ask Burgoyne, who faced him at Saratoga, and those who engaged him on the lakes of the North: ask the bravest of the sons of the "fast anchored Isle of the Ocean," who had the honor to meet him in "mortal combat," upon the bosom of the vasty deep. They, without derogating from their own honor, will point you to their stars, extol his bravery, and applaud his humanity.

The very name is associated with every thing great and venerable, in industry and enterprise in arts and sciences; in civil and religious Liberty.—It is a birth-right, of which every man who possesses it, may justly be proud; and, in any other country but this, "one of Mr. McDuffie's Constituents," instead of considering it a term of reproach, would give no small part of his inheritance to possess it.

### BUCHANAN vs JACKSON.

On the 2d of February, 1825, the rules for regulating the election of President in the House of Representatives, were under discussion in that body; and it was a question whether the election should be conducted with open or with closed doors. Mr. Buchanan made the following remarkable and emphatic declaration.

"In these times—in the infancy of our political institutions—when no man can suspect that corruption has made an entrance among us, it matters perhaps little whether we admit the people to witness our proceedings, or whether we sit in conclave. But other times will come, corruption may one day rear its head in our country, and privacy is the natural element of corruption. Should those times arrive, the members will want their secret sessions."

It will be recollected that this strong and pointed language was used by Mr. Buchanan more than a month after he had called on Gen. Jackson to make the alleged criminal proposition, and on the third day after Mr. Clay's "card" appeared indignantly repelling the charges contained in Kremer's anonymous letter. Mr. B. was a principal actor in the farce, and acquainted with all the facts; and if, at a time when the whole of the circumstances must have been vivid in his recollection, he would rise in his place, on the very theatre of the supposed intrigue, and declare that "no man can suspect that corruption has made an entrance among us"—then should we be glad to know how his friends will reconcile such a declaration with their affected belief that Mr. B.'s testimony confirms, in all the material points, the letter of General Jackson.—Mr. Buchanan told us, two and a half years ago, that no corruption existed—and his recent statement confirms that declaration, while it contradicts and fails to support, in every essential particular, the address of Gen. Jackson.—*York, Pennsylvania Recorder.*

It is certain, that either wise bearing, or ignorant ebbing, is caught, as men take diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take heed of their company.—*Shakespeare.*

## Intelligence.

### FROM GREECE.

The following letter, from Mr. Miller, now in Greece, was transmitted by the Chancellor to the editor of the New York Commercial Advertiser. It is dated

PAROS, MAY 30, 1827.

MY DEAR SIR: You will see by my letter to the Greek Committee, the circumstances relative to our voyage from Gibraltar to Napoli de Romania, as well as the arrangements and progress that I have made in the distribution of the cargo; I shall therefore pass this over in silence, and give you some information as to the state of affairs in Greece. The prospects of Greece are as good, if not better, than they were last year. The war, it is true, has been prosecuted with great vigor on the part of the Turks, but it has been met with a corresponding determination on the part of the Greeks. The latter have lost many of their bravest men, but they have departed in thinning the ranks of the enemy. No year since the commencement of this revolution, has there been so much slaughter in so short a period as in this. Among the slain is the once brave and fearless Karischaris, who fell in company with two hundred of his valiant Sulists. Emanuel Haleris, distinguished for his devotedness to the cause of his country, is no more; his brother Demetrias, fell into the hands of the Turks, with two hundred men, all of whom were instantly beheaded. Kalegries, however, they reserved for ransom, after cutting off both his ears. His only remaining brother ransomed him a few days since, by paying four thousand dollars; he is now here earless. Reschid Pacha is still besieging Athens around, within whose walls scenes of valor have been exhibited for the last eight months that might well excite the envy of the ancient heroes of Greece. In Cochrane I have great hopes; if he is able to keep up a sufficient force to prevent the supplies arriving from Egypt, Ibrahim Pacha's Arabs will soon perish in the Morea. A nation who will consent to live in holes in the ground, and caves in the rocks, who kill their wives and children to prevent them from falling into the hands of the enemy, are not to be subdued by common exertions.

"Oh, righteous Heaven! ere freedom finds a foe,  
Why sleeps the sword, Omnipotent, to save?  
Where is thine arm, Oh, vengeance! where thy rod!

That smote the foes of Zion, and of God?"

With the hope that I shall soon have still more favorable news to communicate to you, I subscribe myself, with due respect, your humble servant.

J. P. MILLER.

SPAIN.—Among the numerous troubles by which Spain is harassed, from various sources, those produced by the Colombian privateers on her coasts are among the most vexatious. Internally, however, she is almost continually perplexed by dissensions, alarms, and insurrections. The plot laid by the adherents of the Infant Don Carlos, at Algeiras, appears to have threatened to place that city in their hands. We briefly mentioned its detection and defeat in our last summary of foreign news. The royalist volunteers stationed there and in the vicinity, had engaged in a plan to revolt against the king, to proclaim Don Carlos, and to massacre all the constitutionalists. General Miranda, Governor of Algeiras, was informed of it, by a half-pay officer, in time to prevent it. He took his measures with such promptitude, judgment, and secrecy, that the conspirators actually commenced their seditious cries of "Charles Fifth," "religion," and "death to the negroes," without the suspicion that they had been betrayed. In a moment they were attacked by the troops of the garrison, who killed, wounded, and took prisoners, numbers of the revolvers, and pursued the others. Torre Alta, the chief of the conspiracy, was among the prisoners.

Another circumstance has recently occurred, according to the Toulouse Gazette, which is calculated still more to alarm the government of Spain. It is well known that the contrabandists [smugglers] of Spain are a numerous, bold, hardy, and desperate class of people, and are to be found in most parts of the coast and frontiers, where the rude mountains, or the extensive and uninhabited plains afford opportunities for concealment. The utmost exertions of the government are entirely insufficient to restrain the illegal traffic extensively carried on by these men. On land they elude or resist the officers of Government, and their armed boats sometimes hold desperate contests with the Spanish cruisers. Some of the emigrants now in Portugal have lately availed themselves of the opportunities afforded by the frequent passage of the contrabandists across the boundaries, to open a correspondence with some of their friends in Spain. About the end of June a company were arrested at Salamanca, on their way to Estremadura, with letters addressed to constitutionalists, which contained a plan for a general insurrection throughout the kingdom. Individuals were designated for chiefs of corps, and they had orders for their mode of proceeding. Persons of distinguished character have been arrested. Another attempt may perhaps be successful.

N. Y. D. Adv.

Important from Colombia.—By the Brig Athenian, from Cartagena, we received from our correspondent a Bogota Constitutional of the 19th of July, from which we learn that Bolivar has consented to assume the reins of government. In this he is said to have yielded to the earnest solicitations of his friends. The editor speaks with confidence of the speedy reorganization of the Republic, and the return of her prosperity. It appears that Santander also has offered

his resignation, but that on Monday evening it was not accepted (July 16th).—The Chamber of Representatives passed the bill for a call of the Convention, to consider the Federative system, but essentially altered since it came from the Senate. The Executive, Santander, was reported to be very much opposed to it.

A bill was before Congress for extending to Santa Martha the privileges of a warehousing port. It was said that the bill had passed the Representatives after some opposition. The object of the merchants of that place was, to make it the intermediate port for the trade between the United States and the British West Indies, particularly Jamaica, instead of letting it pass through Cuba.

A letter from Bogota, published in the Cartagena Gazette of August 8th, as we are informed by Captain Shipman, says that Gen. Santander accused the Deputy Castello of having publicly charged him with being at the head of a rebellion said to have been attempted there a few days before, but that the commander refused to consider the accusation for want of proof. This is the only intimation we have of a rebellion, and know none of the particulars. We should be slow to suspect Santander.

N. Y. Daily Adv.

From the Bahamas.—The editors of the N. Y. Commercial have received files of the Royal Gazette and Bahama Advertiser, for the months of June and July, and the prince Edward Island Register, of July 31st. The following articles are all we find in these papers of any interest:—

NASSAU, JULY 7.—By an arrival from Turks Island we learn that a great scarcity of provisions prevails there, particularly in the article of corn, and we are sorry to say the inhabitants of that place cannot obtain a supply of that grain from this town, as it has been very scarce and consequently very dear for the last few weeks. American corn is now selling here at 3 1/2 and 4 dollars a bag, and a small quantity that arrived a few days ago from Grand Bahama, is now at the market, selling for two and a quarter dollars a bushel.

Letters lately received here state the deplorable condition of the people of Turks Island, for want of provisions, since the late Order in Council has prevented the sale of their Salt to the Americans, who were formerly the best customers those islands had, and from whom money and provisions were obtained. A number of little boats belonging to the inhabitants of one of those islands, have been seized by the Collector there, and will, as a matter of course, be condemned and sold. The collector of that place is, we understand, a rich man, and, we believe, a good man, and with money in hand, may perhaps procure provisions; but what is to become of the poor who have lost their boats, and cannot now even get a few fish in their extremity. We would not, by any means, attempt to excuse smuggling generally, or palliate what must be considered a moral offence, as all infractions of the laws are; but great allowance is to be made for persons on a little island one or two miles in length, who are in nearly a famishing state, where they have no means of growing food for themselves, and must procure it from abroad.—We hope, however, as our Collectors are men of feeling, and are sensible of the distress occasioned in all these islands by the want of a market for Salt and Fruit, they will join in the representations to government at home which have been made on this subject by all the branches of the Legislature.

From the N. Y. Post, of Aug. 23.

Public Castigation.—A rencounter took place this day in Exchange-street, between a Mr. Goddard, a gentleman of Boston, and a Mr. Vance of New York, in which the latter received a very severe cow hiding in consequence of his having taken the unwarrantable liberty of publicly posting the former a few days since. It would seem that Mr. Vance was not altogether unapprised of the intention of his assailant, for after the first blow was given, he presented a loaded pistol to the breast of Mr. G. which he fortunately parried, upon which Vance drew a second, which flashed in Mr. G.'s face, but did not go off.—Mr. Goddard all the while applying the cow-hide. The by-standers then interfering, prevented any further mischief.

Enfant Trouve.—Yesterday afternoon, a well dressed female requested a woman who was sitting in the High street market, to hold her infant while she performed an errand at the distance of a few squares. The woman accordingly took the child, apparently about six months old, and with it a small bundle, containing the child's clothes. The supposed mother, however, did not return to redeem her pledge; and after waiting a long time, the person who received the child, was compelled to return to her own house, with the gratuitous addition to her family.

U. S. Gazette.

An extraordinary case of suicide took place not long since at Popayan, South America. A woman, 48 years of age, had for a long time conceived a design of burning herself alive, and all her family being asleep, she entered an oven, which was heated for the purpose of baking, and was immediately consumed.

Strang's Confession.—The Massachusetts Journal, the editor of which has read the published Confession of Strang, says—"It will surprise no one, that he fully implicates the wretched Mrs. Whipple in the murder of her husband. She first made amorous advances, first: proposed elopement, but could not obtain, without the knowledge of her husband, sufficient money—she first suggested the idea of murder, and proposed various methods. One was for Strang to go and work on the Canal, and get some of the Irishmen to kill Mr. Whipple: another was, to take a pistol, an axe, or a club, and waylay him about fifty rods from the house: another was, to hire somebody to kill him. Letters were written anonymously to different persons, offering a reward of \$500, the money to be found in the post-office, for the murder of Whipple. These letters were the joint production of Mrs. Whipple and Strang; but they do not appear to have been sent: another method proposed and tried, was by poison. Three times, at Mrs. Whipple's request, Strang purchased arsenic, which Mrs. Whipple administered to her husband, first in his tea, and afterwards in flower of sulphur, but without effect in one instance, and with slight effect in the other. Mrs. Whipple had prepared a third experiment, but no opportunity for it offered. Finally, Mrs. W. proposed to Strang to shoot the object of their infernal machinations through the window, with one of Mr. Whipple's pistols. Strang replied, that with a pistol, he should be as likely to kill any one else as Mr. Whipple. She then asked him what he could shoot with, and he replied, a rifle. A rifle was procured, Mrs. Whipple furnishing the money, and examining it in the barn after it was purchased. She also furnished powder, and supplied two panes of glass for Strang to make his "experiment," in firing through glass, and requiring him to describe the place of his "experiment," in order that she might come there, "when she returned from church." It was in consequence of Mrs. Whipple's doubts, "whether the ball would not glance," that induced Strang to institute his experiments. Finally, Mrs. Whipple put into his hand, the ball with which the rifle was charged for the murder, saying, "I have taken the last ball he had left, for you to shoot him with." She provided him with a pair of socks, so that he might walk without noise, and rolled up the curtain of the window where Whipple was sitting. Thus instigated, aided, abetted and equipped, Strang perpetrated the murder. In conclusion, he expresses penitence and a religious hope; declares himself pleased that he was not admitted as a witness against Mrs. Whipple, and that she was acquitted: and he exhorts her to repentance. It happened in the attempt to poison Whipple with the sulphur, that after taking it himself, he gave, either from accident or suspicion, some to his young son, and to Mrs. Whipple. She did not dare to refuse, but took what was offered, and then turned and spit it from her mouth; but she permitted her child to take it, declaring afterwards to Strang, that she preferred that he should be killed rather than herself detected."

We have within a day or two heard very unpleasant accounts of an affair in Georgetown, but as the details have been somewhat contradictory, we forbear to mention them. One fact, however, we believe is to be relied on, Mr. Dozier has been severely if not mortally stabbed with a dirk, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of his adversary to shoot him with a pistol. Mr. Dozier is very much misrepresented by his acquaintance, or he is an amiable and valuable young man, and we feel strong sympathy for his situation—the more so from the peculiar circumstances of the rencounter.

Some of the Georgetownians have been very blustering, and consequently very silly for several weeks past, and this misfortune of Mr. Dozier, we suppose, has grown out of it.

Cheraw Spectator.

Travelling out of the record.—The Grand Jury of Blount County, Tenn. have presented the Executive Administration of the U. States, for "bold and daring usurpations of power," for "intrigue and corruption, and for sundry other grievances. This patriotic jury resolve to oppose all who do not oppose this profligate and usurping administration, and call aloud on their fellow citizens to do so. If this precious Grand Jury are not better acquainted with the duties of the officers of government, than they are with those of the station in which they act, they must be but shabby politicians, as well as ignorant jurors.

N. Y. Amer.

Interests of the Atlantic States.—A gentleman, on being asked how the present excessive emigration from the Atlantic to the Western States could be prevented, answered, "Place the Manufacturer by the side of the Farmer." And we apprehend that this would prove the best means which could be adopted to prevent our population and capital from withdrawing from us to the west, as it would furnish employment to those who wanted it, and a market for the surplus produce of the Farmer would be found in furnishing food to the increased population.

Register.

The editor of the Philadelphia Democratic Press has received an anonymous communication informing him that a scheme is on foot to do violence to his person. From the remarks of the editor we infer, that his course on the Presidential subject is the ground of the premeditated attack, and he offers five hundred dollars to his informant if he will enable him to prosecute the conspirators to conviction. Truly the political atmosphere of Philadelphia wears a most threatening aspect. But recently, when it was rumoured that Mr. Clay was to visit that city, the friends of Jackson called a meeting and appointed a committee of vigilance, the duty of which was to call a meeting as soon as he arrived or was known to approach the city, that they might take measures signally to express their opinions of his political conduct—a course never before taken by any party in the most arbitrary reign of despotism and intolerance, and an act of inhospitality and tyranny which we had hoped never would have disgraced an American community.

Balt. Pat.

Reminiscences.—When the Secretary of the Navy ordered Com Porter, on duty to Key West, what a noise he had raised by the enemies of the Administration against the order, and especially against Mr. Southard, for sending so valuable an officer to so sickly a hole, to die of the yellow fever. The commodore himself alleged it as one of the grievances at which he complained so loudly. The post, however important to the country, was in a manner abandoned by the squadron, in consequence of the representations made against it by the Commodore and his partisans. No sooner has he a command in a foreign navy, however, than he seeks, of his own accord, this very port, and however horribly unhealthy he had before experienced it to be there, there he keeps his squadron. The importance of the port is demonstrated by the use he makes of it. As to its unhealthiness and all that, why, the case is somewhat altered. It was formerly murdering him to send him there. Now, when it depends upon his own will, there is no getting him away.

Md. Republican.

Spirit of the South.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who signs himself "One of the Owls," commences a very silly and pompous communication, in the following language: "I have always thought that the only course for the Southern states to pursue, with regard to the protective system, is to deny the right of interference on the part of the Government of the U. States in such matters, and to resist, even to a dissolution of the Union, any assumption of such power." This has been quite the common language of the rich planters and aristocrats of Carolina, who wish to see the prostration of hundreds of millions of Northern capital and the starvation of a million of natives, dependent on manufactures, that they might possibly obtain cotton bagging and coarse woollens a few cents cheaper. We would advise this "Owl" to skulk in his own appropriate darkness, and no more to show his hideous features in open day light. His wretched speecing can only expose him to the scorn and ridicule of every honest man.

Richmond Whig.

The New-York "Evening Post," having charged the "American" of that city, with denouncing Dr. COOPER, for his present views of the Tariff, the latter thus repels the charge:

"The charge is as absurd as it is false, for the general opinions which he [Dr. COOPER] holds, are those of the school to which we belong. But we did denounce, and shall, whenever the occasion recurs, again and again denounce, the presumption, the ingratitude, the intolerable audacity, which could lead a foreigner, under any circumstances, to say to native Americans, that it would 'soon be time to calculate the value of the Union.' It was this traitorous suggestion—this most unjustifiable allusion to the possibility of an event, that when it happens—if, which may Heaven avert, it ever should—can only happen at the sacrifice of more happiness, prosperity, and bright and glorious destinies, than any civil war ever yet destroyed—that moved us, and put into our mouth, the language of scornful indignation. As for Dr. COOPER's opinions on political economy, he is like any other citizen among us, at perfect liberty to adopt and discard them at pleasure, as he has done; whether he be to-day the apologist of the tariff, as he has been, and to-morrow its denouncer, as he is; whether he be a cameleon in this, or that, or all opinions, is to us certainly matter of most supreme indifference. But when he assumes to speak with irreverence of that sacred bond, which unites us as one nation, and at least will tell him, and others, that such language, unbecoming in all, is from a foreigner, protected by our laws, and enjoying the freedom of our glorious system, moral treason."

Duelling.—A Doctor Chisolm was posted in Charleston, S. C. as a coward for refusing to fight a duel with a Mr. G. J. Cohen, formerly a gaoler at West Point, and a young gentleman of respectable character and family.

The Doctor, it seems, did not relish fighting at all, and being at a loss for an excuse, he invented one perfectly new in this country. He was refused to meet his antagonist because "he was a Jew, and a Jew he said was not upon a footing with him. Had the Doctor refused to fight a duel because it was contrary to the principles of a true Christian, his excuse would have been neither cowardly nor bigoted."



# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1827.

## "No Englishman."

We promised, in our last, to bestow a passing notice on a communication in the People's Advocate, under the above signature. A moment's reflection would have induced us to pass by so coarse an attack, as unworthy a moment's attention; but having promised to notice it, we shall proceed to do so, as briefly as the subject will admit.

Passing by the bungling and absurd excuse of the writer for noticing us at all, we first behold him in the character of a critic. Here he makes a fine display of his critical "acumen," and does honor to the "school of Rhetoric" in which he was taught. He glances over our remarks—picks out an adjective in one place and affixes it to a substantive in another, with all the gravity imaginable; transforms the phrase, "every man of common sense knows," into a charge against Dr. Cooper of "a want of common sense;" and performs other tricks of critical legerdemain with equal credit and facility; and then winds up with a sneer perfectly characteristic of such a critic. The public have a right to expect, that he who sets himself up as a critic, should at least give some evidence of possessing the requisite qualifications; but this writer has given none; on the contrary, he exposes the impudence of his pretensions in almost every line. While he speaks of our "shining array of tasteful epithets," he himself waddles along under a load of them. For example—in a short space, we find "meagre and monopolizing," "kind and paternal," "selfish, sympathetic," "hot-bed and premature;" and in less than four lines, we have the "tasteful array" of "thundering, dominant, hoary, aged, insolent, exasperated, and persecuting!" Truly, "the school of Rhetoric honored with his pupillage, must be sensibly flattered" by such an exhibition. With the following specimen of turgid nonsense, we will close this subject, and leave this most learned critic to the admiring gaze of the public:—"No wonder, sir, you were out of breath, under the rude violence of Dr. Cooper's assault upon the nervous sensibility of your patriotism, preying, as you had been, with such earnest and ferocious eagerness upon the most shocking atrocity of character and prostitution of principle!"

The cause of this rude assault on us, of this low-bred abuse, is to be found in the remarks we made on Dr. Cooper's speech. Had the Doctor confined himself to the subject before the meeting, we should probably not have noticed his speech; but when he advocated a dissolution of the Union; when he spoke of this "most unequal alliance," and asserted that the "South had always been the loser, and the North the gainer by it;" we felt bound to hold up such doctrines to public reprobation. In doing this, we followed the advice of WASHINGTON; and we have the satisfaction of knowing, that our remarks have been approbated here and elsewhere. They have not only been copied into respectable papers, thus evidencing that they were in unison with public sentiment in other quarters; but they have been published in hand-bills in Columbia, the residence of Dr. Cooper. They were not more severe than the occasion called for; not more so than those of various editors of high and honorable standing; and in proof of this, we make two extracts, which we subjoin. The first is from an editorial article in the Richmond Whig, of August 29, the editor of which is a true Virginian. The extract is as follows:—

"In some of the southern states, the question of separation is already gravely agitated; and as if to mark the peculiar and extraordinary character of the opposition to the General Government, exerted in that quarter, we see an insolent foreigner, indebted to our laws and hospitality for an asylum, the first to make the traitorous suggestion, and to proclaim the infamous threat of resistance. At a future day, we shall not permit this renegade President of Columbia College to escape us. We shall hold him up as he deserves, as an officious intermeddler in our own concerns; and as an apostate from the very principles, which he now makes the pretext of his disorganizing conduct."

The second extract is from the 5th No. of a series of able essays in the same paper, under the signature of "A Farmer;"

"Not many weeks have elapsed since a foreigner, cherished and honored by his adopted country, dared, before an assembly of the people, in the presence of the constituted Authorities of one of the states of this Republic, and without rebuke, to declare that the time had arrived when the South must decide whether to submit to oppression or to a separation. In this audacity, we see the sage counsels of the Father of his Country set at naught. He warned us against the coming of such demagogues, who would seek the accomplishment of their own schemes by attempting the disunion of the States. Will you cling to the advice of Washington, or will you follow this disorganizing demagogue, this foreign excitor of sectional prejudices?"

We might go on and furnish "No Englishman" with more extracts equally pungent, and even from papers in his own state; but the foregoing are sufficient for our purpose.

But even admit we were unnecessarily severe; is Dr. Cooper to be allowed the privilege of abusing distinguished American statesmen, and assailing them with his low invective, merely because they have not, like him, abandoned their principles; and yet he is only to be approached with words smooth as oil, and with the flonied adulation of sycophants? We hope no American is yet so debased, as to answer in the affirmative. Dr. Cooper, in his speech, was not sparing of personal abuse. He first assailed Mr. Todd, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the tariff committee in 1824; and in "his splenetic effusion of personal abuse," we find such language as the following,—dignified, no doubt, as it comes from the President of a college:—"This 'Todd,' he tells us, 'not well succeeding as a practising lawyer, was sent there by the iron masters, &c.—himself not having an idea on the subject, &c.—they took no small pains with this man, to pang him full of knowledge.'" It is indeed a great pity these men had not panged the Doctor full of the same knowledge of facts and arguments on that subject, or at least, with intellects to answer and counter-tail them. But is this attack on Mr. Todd the courtesy of a gentleman? Is it dignified in the President of a college? Is it a merited epitaph, by a generous opponent, over a departed fellow-citizen, whose talents, in fair and protracted debate on the floor of Congress at that time, and on the subject of the tariff, enabled him to cope successfully with the gentlemanly and talented Hamilton, of S. C. who politely made concessions in the House to Mr. Todd, for personalities which occurred in the heat of debate? But whatever may have been Mr. Todd's abilities, or the manner in which his knowledge was acquired, we would like to see Dr. Cooper come forward and disprove those facts and answer those arguments advanced by him in that debate. There is no hazard in saying the Doctor is incompetent to the task; and in this, we have very little doubt, Mr. Hamilton will accord with us. After Mr. Todd, Henry Clay comes in for a full share of abuse; but as yet, he stands firm as a rock, on which the boisterous ocean of faction breaks in vain, leaving only its spray on its base. And is Dr. Cooper to be permitted to pour out his "bitter streams of gall" on such men without a word of reproof? and yet because we, in recrimination, add a little wormwood, and turn them upon himself, we must be deluged with the "billingsgate" of "No Englishman?" But this shall not deter us from exposing the "impostures of pretended patriotism;" and if in doing so, we should chance to indulge in personal abuse, "No Englishman" will hardly blame us for following any example set by that exemplar of every virtue, the President of Columbia college.

Our remarks are already so extended, that we have not room even to touch on some of the most important points; we must therefore defer the remainder until our next.

## WIT—AND THE CAROLINIAN.

The last Carolinian contains some pretty specimens of "wit," "allegory" and "reasoning," of which some notice from us may be expected. Our remarks, however, at this time, will be brief; as the reasoning of the Carolinian (if it deserve that name) is too ridiculous to require much comment, and too flimsy to impose on even the most stupid; and his wit is—what it always is.

As the editor of the Carolinian, in the outset, pounces upon us with a quotation, we can hardly do less than return the ci-

vility; and right glad are we to have the opportunity of quoting, from his favorite author, the description of a certain knight errant, who shall be nameless. It is a graphic delineation, and describes him correctly, as

"Great on the bench, great in the saddle, That could as well bind o'er as scold; Mighty he is at both of these, And styl'd of war as well as peace."

and for the continuation of the description, vide Hudibras, part I. canto I.

The Carolinian's "allegory" is so very pretty, that we shall not attempt to de-spoil it of any of its beauty. We will merely remark, by the way, that from the known character of the editor's facts, the public must be very credulous indeed to place any confidence in his hearsays; and as he infers, from the circumstance of our having "been exposed to the baneful action of a solstitial sun," that we are "rabid," we have a right to infer,—and circumstances certainly justify the inference,—from the fact that he was about the same time, while on *express*, exposed to the "action" of a "solstitial" shower, that he is *soft*. Vide "Dog Days," &c.

The preliminaries being now adjusted, we will proceed to the subject in dispute. And first, we wish our readers to recollect, that the editor of the Carolinian declared, in his paper of August 22th, that "all which the General has asserted, is substantiated by Mr. Buchanan;" and that his "statement will be found to corroborate that of Gen. Jackson, in all essential particulars."

Now we mean to hold the editor of the Carolinian to the proof—we shall proceed step by step, and clear the way as we go; and he shall not escape us, by the pitiful subterfuge, that "the first essential thing which calls for a notice" from him, is this or that, when it is something very different, nor by asserting, what is not so, that he has "noticed all the substantial points of Gen. Jackson's statement." He has said, that Mr. Buchanan has "substantiated all that the General has asserted;" now this we deny, and call on him to substantiate his own assertion, or acknowledge he has said the thing that is not.

In the first place, we want established a very "essential" assertion, which the editor of the Carolinian, in his eagerness to "prove the falsity" of our declaration, has, doubtless inadvertently, overlooked. Gen. Jackson says—"Early in January, 1825, a member of Congress of high respectability, visited me one morning, and observed," &c.; and that "the second day after this communication and reply, it was announced in the newspapers that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly in favor of Mr. Adams." The inference which Gen. Jackson would have drawn from this is very obvious, viz: that after receiving such a rebuff, Mr. Clay's friends repaired to Mr. Adams with a similar proposition; Mr. Adams grasped at the corrupt offer; the bargain was concluded; and the "second day after," it was publicly announced in the newspapers. In this case, dates are very important; as, admitting that Mr. Buchanan made the proposition the General says he did—which, by the by, Mr. B. positively denies—the fact of its being announced, the second day after his repulse, that Mr. Clay had come out openly and avowedly for Mr. Adams, would be strong circumstantial testimony to prove a corrupt bargain. We trust we have made it plain to the editor of the Carolinian, that this is an important point, a very "essential" assertion; and does Mr. Buchanan "substantiate" it? The Carolinian declared, that Mr. Buchanan "substantiates ALL that the General asserted;" if so, he must substantiate this. Will the editor be so good as to point to that part of his letter where he does it?

Now Mr. Buchanan has proved, that it was on the 30th of December he called on Gen. Jackson, consequently it could not have been "early in January," as the General asserted—the General's lapse of memory, however, in this case, is not so material; yet it "proves," in one instance, the falsity of the Carolinian's declaration, that ALL which Gen. Jackson has asserted, is substantiated by Mr. Buchanan. But is the "essential" assertion of its being announced "the second day after," substantiated? Certainly not by Mr. Buchanan; if it be, let the editor of

the Carolinian show it; for he says, "ALL that the General asserted, is substantiated by Mr. Buchanan." According to Mr. Buchanan's statement, the "second day after," mentioned by Gen. Jackson, must have been the second day of January; yet even Duff Green, who sticks at no falsehood, has not been able to help the General out in this matter; nor can it be shown, that it was known or announced how Mr. Clay would vote, for twenty-five days after Gen. Jackson's "second day after." Let us see if the Carolinian, with all its impudence in assertion, can bring the General honorably out of this difficulty, or make good his assertion, that "ALL which the General asserted is substantiated by Mr. Buchanan." We shall now wait for this "reasonable" editor to redeem his pledge, before we proceed to expose the puerility and weakness of his reasonings to sustain his assertions, and prove the "falsity" of ours.

The Cheraw Spectator, speaking of the late Congressional election in Cumberland District in this State, says—"Messrs. Cameron and Gilchrist, both staunch Jacksonians, were voted for by nobody but Jacksonians!" The Fayetteville Observer has taken considerable pains to expose the misrepresentations, by editors in other states, of the "results of our late Congressional election;" we suppose, therefore, he will feel in duty bound to correct the above.

The Fayetteville Observer says—"It may even be doubted whether an Administration Ticket [in this State] will be run at all." It of course, then, is doubtful. The Jackson editors will allow none but themselves to know any thing about the sentiments of the state; and they doubtless know the intentions of the friends of the administration better than they do themselves.

Were the editor of the Observer to visit some of the upper counties, he might change his opinions a little, and acquire some facts which he appears yet not to be in possession of.

JOHN L. HENDERSON, Esq. has been appointed Comptroller of Public Accounts, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Comptroller, Joseph Hawkins. Mr. Henderson has repaired to Raleigh and assumed the duties of his office.—We consider the appointment a very judicious one, and trust it may be confirmed by the Legislature.

Duff Green, of the Telegraph, "hopes he shall be excused for speaking of himself;" and then goes on to repeat his old story of new accessions to his subscription list. Thus, he has lately received three from the District of Columbia; two from Georgia; five from Maryland, one from Pennsylvania and one from Virginia; 12 from New-Jersey and two from S. Carolina; 15 from Missouri and one from Tennessee; 37 from Illinois, one from New-York, and 4 from Delaware. But he has forgotten to tell how these are even obtained; that they are procured by agents, traversing the country in every direction, soliciting subscriptions of all they meet, and receiving the names of all that can be prevailed on to subscribe, without any regard to the prospect of payment. Will he tell us what success one of his travelling agents recently met with in Lincoln county in this State, and what his reception was there? and what astonishing success another, or perhaps the same one, had in Fayetteville last spring? We were informed last week, by a citizen of Tennessee, that Duff's agents were busily engaged in soliciting subscriptions in that state; and that he told one of them, who had been for some time sick at his house, that he was receiving the names of numbers who would never pay him—but he heeded not the caution. The \$50,000 fund, we presume, will make up all deficiencies. And yet these are "your steady farmers," who, according to Duff, subscribe for the Telegraph, because they "love liberty for itself," and the Telegraph, no doubt, for its modesty and truth.

## KENTUCKY.

At our latest date from Kentucky, (the 23d ult.) Mr. Buchanan's statement had just been received in the northern part of that State, and it produced the deepest

sensation. A letter now before us, from Paris, says—"A Chillicothe paper arrived at Paris last night, containing Mr. Buchanan's letter. It has spread dismay and confusion in the ranks of the General's friends. Many declare they will support him no longer. Some more desperate, affect to believe the letter a forgery, and say Mr. B. never wrote it. Unless the General can devise some method of getting out of the difficulty, which I cannot anticipate, it must, according to present appearances, ruin his prospects."—Journal.

## KENTUCKY.

The following is a complete list of the members elected, opposite the list of those of the last Congress:

19th Congress.	20th Congress.
David Trimble	Henry Daniel
Thomas Metcalfe	Thomas Metcalfe
James Clarke	James Clarke
Robert P. Letcher	Robert P. Letcher
Robert M'Hatton	Robert M'Hatton
Joseph Leconte	Joseph Leconte
Thomas P. Moore	Thomas P. Moore
Richard A. Buckner	Richard A. Buckner
Charles A. Wickliffe	Charles A. Wickliffe
Francis Johnson	Joel Yancy
W. S. Young	W. S. Young
John F. Henry	Chittenden Lyon

A New York paper gives the following information respecting Captain Franklin's Arctic Land Expedition:

"The enterprise, if not entirely successful in the way originally designed—the plan of a junction with Capt. Beechy being frustrated by unfavourable weather, as before announced—has yet sufficiently determined the grand question so long agitated, and removed all reasonable doubt respecting the Northwest passage."

"Captain Franklin's private letters received since his arrival in New York, inform him that Captain Beechy proceeded in the Blossom 120 miles east of Icy Cape. If this account be accurate, there do not remain more than 40 or 50 leagues of the coast from Point Turnagain to Icy Cape unsurveyed; and as the discoveries of Capt. Parry extend some degrees westward of the first mentioned Point, 'the interesting fact of the practicability of the N. W. Passage, at certain seasons, appears to have been determined.'"

Rich Cargo.—The schr. Mariner, Capt. C. Belden, arrived at Buffalo on the 28th ult. from Mackinac, with a cargo of 600 packages of Fur for the American Fur Company, valued at \$150,000.—This is said to be the largest cargo ever brought into that port.

Accident.—The sail-boat Jones, which left New-York, a few days ago, on a party of pleasure, towards the Narrows, on her return near Staten Island, a lady on board having accidentally dropped her Merino shawl overboard, a seaman by the name of Peter Patton, immediately sprung from the boat and succeeded in securing the shawl. The boat immediately put about for his relief, but, the current being very strong, he sunk before they could reach him.

## DIED.

In this county, on the 10th instant, Mr. PATRICK BORN, in the 85th year of his age. The deceased, throughout his long life, sustained an unimpeached & unimpeachable character for integrity and uprightness in all his dealings; he was one of the worthies of the revolution, and suffered severely in the service of his country; in a word, he was a kind neighbor, a faithful friend, an affectionate parent; and after having enjoyed almost uninterrupted health for 47 years, he has at last, after a short but severe struggle, been gathered to his fathers, in a good old age, like a shock of corn fully ripe.

## Regimental Orders.

THE Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade and 4th Division of the N. Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to parade in Charlotte, on Wednesday, the 10th of October next, equipped agreeably to law, for Review. It is proposed to form the Regiment at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. By order,

WM. N. PARKS, Col. Comd't.

JOHN HARTT, Adj't.

Sept. 10, 1827.—1w

## Steel Creek Troop!

YOU are ordered to parade on Saturday, the 6th of Oct. at our usual place of parade, at the hour of 12 o'clock, armed and equipped as the law requires. Also, on Wednesday, the 10th of Oct. at the one mile post, south from Charlotte, precisely at 8 o'clock.

WILM. M. GRIER, Capt.

1w

## Notice.

THERE will be sold, at the house of Joseph Smith, on Monday, the 17th day of September, instant, all the property belonging to the estate of Lucy Abernathy, deceased, consisting of household furniture, one riding Gig, an excellent silver Watch, and other articles too tedious to mention. The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. and the terms made known on the day of sale.

JAS. DINKINS, Adm'r.

Sept. 1, 1827.—2d48

## Notice.

AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of Jacob Julien, deceased, will be offered for sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on Thursday, the 20th of this instant, a part of the personal estate, viz:—Three likely horses; one wagon and gears; a good set of blacksmith tools; one rifle gun; one brace of brass barrel pistols; household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of other articles. Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

Also, those who stand indebted to the above named estate, will please settle up their accounts on that day, either by cash or otherwise; and those having claims against said estate, will render them in as the law directs.

W. M. BOSTWICK, Adm'r.

with the will annexed.

Sept. 5, 1827.—2d48

## Deeds, for sale at this Office.



## Poetry.

From the Literary Gazette.

### THOUGHTS OF SADNESS.

How sad and forsaken  
Is that heavy heart,  
Where Hope cannot wake,  
Nor Sorrow depart!  
So sad and so lonely,  
No inmate is there,  
Save one—and that only  
Is chilling Despair.

How sad is the slumber  
Long sufferings bring,  
Whose visions outnumber  
The woes whence they spring!  
Unblest such repose is,  
Its waking is near,  
And the eyelid uncloses  
Still wet with a tear.

But though sad 'tis to weep  
O'er incurable woes—  
Sad the dream-disturbed sleep,  
Yet far deeper than those  
Is the pang of concealing  
The woes of the mind  
From hearts without feeling—  
The gay, the unkind.

For saddest of any  
Is he, of the sad,  
Who must smile amongst many,  
Where many are glad;  
Who must join in the laughter,  
When laughter goes round,  
To plunge deeper after  
In grief more profound.

Oh! such smile's like light shining  
On ocean's cold wave,  
Or the playful entwining  
Of sweets o'er a grave;  
And such laugh, sorrow spurning  
At revelry's calls,  
Like echoes returning  
From lone empty halls.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

### EXTRACTS

From a review in the Monthly Magazine, of a recent publication, entitled "A Winter in Lapland."

The walrus is a misshapen monster of the deep, characteristic of the north. The relation between cold and clumsiness is striking—on the arid deserts of Africa, the sleek and elastic tiger bounds along the sands—in the north, the blubbery whale, and the portentous walrus, swell and swallow and splash, in the frigid seas of the arctic region. It is the same on approaching the cold latitudes of the south. Elegant proportions, and nice organization, abhor the Poles. It is similar with colour. As the traveller approaches the arctic circle, colours become limited to dreary white, or dreary grey or brown: whereas in the equatorial regions, more warmly embraced by the sun—all is glare and dazzle—red and yellow and purple, bluish and glow, in all their pomp and splendour. Of the habits of the mighty walrus amusing anecdotes are given by Captain Brooke.

"When I was at Fulgenes I had an opportunity of seeing the remains of a walrus, which was lying upon the shore not far from the Red House. This had been brought from Cherie Island; I could not help remarking the extraordinary thickness of the hide, which at present is applied, I believe, to no other use, than occasionally as matting to protect the masts of vessels. I brought with me to England a long strip of it, which, after undergoing the usual process, would seem to be well adapted for carriage traces and braces, from its superior strength to any other leather now used for this purpose. I have lately learnt, that it is likely to prove also extremely serviceable for the purpose of making fire buckets.

"Mr. Colquhoun, who lately returned from an expedition to the Spitzbergen and the Finmark coasts, to try the power of the Congreve rocket against the species of whale known by the name of the finner, informs me they found the walrus lying in herds of many hundreds each, on the shores of Hope and Cherie Islands, and took a great quantity of them. The most favorable time for attacking them is when the tide is out, and they are reposing on the rocks. In this case, if the javelors be very alert, and fortunate enough to kill the lower ranks of them, which lie nearest the shore, before the hindmost can pass, they are able to secure the whole; as the walrus when on shore is so unwieldy a creature that it cannot get over the obstacles thrown in its way by the dead bodies of its companions, and falls in this manner a prey to the lance of the seaman. It does not, however, die tamely; and perhaps no animal offers a more determined resistance, when at-

tacked on an element where they are incapable of exerting their prodigious strength, striking furiously at their enemy, and continually turning round to assist their companions in distress. When an alarm of the approach of an enemy is given, the whole herd makes for the sea.

"When they reach the water, they tumble in as expeditiously as possible; but the numbers are often so immense, and the size of the animal is so great, that a short time elapses before they can escape, from want of space. In this case, those who happen to be in the rear, being pressed by the danger behind them, and finding their way blocked up by their companions in front, attempt by means of their tusks, to force their way through the crowd; and several that have been taken at the time by means of the boats, have some visible proofs of the hurry of their comrades, in the numerous wounds inflicted on their hind-quarters.

"The walrus, however, when attacked in the water, is by no means an easy animal to kill, offering sometimes a successful resistance. Instances have been known of their staving and sinking a boat with their tusks.

"The food of the walrus consists of molluscs and crustaceae. Fish probably does not form any part of it, and it is not likely, as has been said, that they prey upon seals, from the structure of their mouth. The principal use of their tusks is probably to enable them to detach their food from the ground or rocks. They also employ them for the purpose of securing themselves to the rocks while they sleep; and it not unfrequently happens, that during their sleep the tide falls, and leaves them suspended by their tusks, so that they are unable to extricate themselves.

"More than one instance of this, I was informed, had occurred in the Magereosund.—Though the ivory and oil obtained from the walrus has latterly suffered a considerable depreciation, the fishery is still a very lucrative one; and the distance from Finmark to the seat of it not being great, two voyages may be made sometimes in the course of the season. The oil derived from the fat of the animal, as well as the ivory from the tusks, is of a very fine quality."

The Laplander has an extraordinary idea of the intelligence of the bear: the following interview between brother Bruin and brother Lap is amusing.

"In attacking the larger animals, such as bears, the Laplander experiences considerable risk to himself; as it is necessary to make a very near approach to the animal, which, if not wounded in a mortal part, and at once disabled, turns immediately upon its antagonist. This, it may be conjectured, must frequently happen, the dependence being on a single ball, not much exceeding a good sized shot.

"When this is the case, the animal turns to the place whence the smoke proceeds; and if the ground be favorable to his pursuit, easily overtakes his adversary, who has little chance of escape, except there should be a tree near, under which he can take refuge, and puzzle the bear by dodging behind it. The skill and address necessary in the pursuit of the bear, and its comparative scarcity in Finmark, render the killing one of these animals the most honourable exploit a Laplander can perform; and it is a constant source of triumph to the successful adventurer. The Laplanders have besides exalted ideas of the sagacity and talents of the bear, and treat him in consequence with a kind of respect and deference, which they do not pay to any other animal. It is a common saying among them, that the bear has twelve men's strength, and ten men's understanding; and their superstitious ideas lead them to suppose, that it perfectly comprehends their discourse. It is a frequent custom with them to speak to the beast, when about to attack it; and one instance of this occurred during the time I was at Alten, on the mountains above Knafional. A Laplander being in pursuit of wild reindeer with his rifle, suddenly encountered a bear; and his piece missing fire, he addressed it, as Mr. Klerck related, in these words: 'You rascal, you ought to be ashamed of attacking a single man; stop an instant till I have re-loaded my rifle, and I shall be again ready to meet you.' The bear, however, which was a female, thought it prudent not to wait, and made an immediate retreat with two cubs which she had with her."

The beauty of an Arctic winter has been frequently described. Capt. Brooke is rather happy in his sketches of external nature, and this is a favorite subject with him.

"It was now the middle of November; the weather was delightful, and had assumed that calm and settled appearance, which it generally maintains throughout the winter. It is true the sun had deserted us, but how could I

regret its loss, when I considered the singular beauty of the scene its disappearance had produced? The merchants, having little to do in the winter season, are not early risers; and at ten o'clock not a soul is visible, unless by chance some solitary individual, with his hands in his deep pockets, rubbing his eyes, and shrugging up his shoulders at being obliged to quit his warm featherbed, begins his daily task of visiting his shop and the different ware-houses. The view from the small battery at Hammerfest, whither I usually directed my steps before breakfast, was singularly interesting at that hour, from the extraordinary variety of the tints on the horizon, caused by the progress of the sun just beneath it, and the clear light of the moon in another quarter of the firmament. There are few who can withstand the exhilarating effects of a fine frosty morning; but how greatly is the beauty of winter heightened in high northern latitudes, when the sun creeps below the horizon only to impart an air of calmness and solemnity to every thing, from the luxuriant richness of glow which overspreads the face of the heavens!

"The smallest sounds are then audible at a considerable distance; and I used to hear distinctly all that was going forward on the opposite shore at Fuleenes, which, during summer, made no impression on the ear. As winter advanced, all appearances of the former life and bustle of the little settlement was lost. Even the Laplanders were less frequent in their visits; and every thing seemed lying torpid, to await the return of the sun. The turf on the battery, being the only level spot free from rocks, was generally much resorted to during summer; and the view it commanded enabled the merchants to look for vessels, and discern the state of the weather. I now had it almost entirely to myself throughout the day. Sometimes I amused myself with my rifle, in firing at the large flocks of eider ducks, which became every day more fearless. Now and then, though very rarely, a solitary seal made its appearance in the bay; and I sometimes saw a single guillemot, or auk."

"The cold during the remainder of my stay at Hammerfest was never great upon any occasion, and the thermometer seldom many degrees below the freezing point.

"As soon as evening sets in, a thousand dancing lights would now play mysteriously through the sky, as if intended by Providence to cheer the hours of darkness by their mild and beautiful coruscations. Sometimes the aurora would form a splendid arch across the heavens of pale lambent flame, running with inconceivable velocity, and resembling the spiral motions of a serpent, which the eye could clearly distinguish. Then it would suddenly disappear, and the veil of night be at once more diffused around; when, as quick as a flash of a star, the immense ethereal space would be overspread with fire, assuming quite a different form, and covering the heavens with sheets of thin silvery light, wafted quickly along, like thin strata of cloud before the wind. Sometimes narrow streaks of flame would shoot with inconceivable velocity, traversing in a few seconds the immense concave of the heavens, and disappearing beneath the south-eastern horizon. Occasionally a broad mass of light would suddenly be seen in the zenith, which would descend towards the earth in the form of a beautiful continuous radiated circle, and in an instant vanish."

"The northern lights are most frequent when the weather is calm; yet I never saw them more vivid than on one occasion, when there was a brisk wind from the southeast, which, though it directly met the aurora, that was running with great swiftness from the opposite quarter, did not appear in any way to affect its motions, these continuing in a narrow steady stream of light. The altitude of the aurora on this particular occasion seemed trifling, in appearance certainly not exceeding a quarter of a mile; the light it afforded, at the same time, being very considerable, and clearly illuminating surrounding objects. I invariably observed that the aurora proceeded in the first instance from the north-west, and it generally disappeared in the south-east. During the opportunities I had of observing it while at Hammerfest, it constantly rose from the northern extremities of the Island of Soroee, to which part of the horizon I was accustomed to direct my attention when I watched its appearance. This was generally that of faint irregular gleams of light, rising aloft behind the mountains, and at first frequently exhibiting an exact resemblance of the reflection of a distant fire. They generally mounted up toward the zenith, rarely keeping low in the horizon, and afterwards assuming an inconceivable variety of form and diversity of motion, of which it is too difficult for an inanimate description to convey an idea."

*Paying dear for the Whistle.*—A votary of Bacchus who had recently come down the North River, got intoxicated and went up to the Hook, where he fell asleep on a stoop, and on waking found that he had been robbed of 3 or 400 dollars.

*The Flower Forget-me-not.*—Mills, in his work upon chivalry, mentions that the beautiful little flower called Forget-me-not was known in England as early as the time of Edward IV. and in a note, he gives the following pretty incident, in explanation of the name:

"Two lovers were loitering along the margin of a lake, on a fine summer evening, when the maiden discovered some flowers of the Myosotis growing on the water, close to the bank of an island, at some distance from the shore. She expressed a desire to possess them, when her knight, in the true spirit of chivalry, plunged into the water, and swimming to the spot, cropped the wished for plant; but his strength was unable to fulfil the object of his achievement; and feeling that he could not regain the shore, although very near it, he threw the flowers upon the bank, and, casting a last affectionate look upon his lady-love, he said, 'forget me not,' and was buried in the water."

*Fish.*—Dr. Franklin having observed in New England, that the herrings ascended from the sea into one river of that country, while a single individual was never seen in another river, separated from the former by a narrow tongue of land, and which communicated also with the sea, this philosopher took the leaves of some plants on which the herrings had deposited their eggs, already fecundated, and conveyed them to the river which was deprived of the annual visit of these fish. The success of the experiment surpassed his expectations; the eggs were completely productive, and the following year the river was filled with a numerous shoal of herring, which, since that time, have continued to frequent it. Dr. Mitchell of New-York, informs us that he transported two dozen, and ten yellow perch from Rockonkoma pond, in Suffolk county, Long-Island, to Success pond in the town of North-Hamstead, a distance of 40 miles. In two years these few fishes multiplied so fast, that they might be caught with a hook in any part of the water, which was about a mile in circumference! "Planting" oysters, as it is termed, is a common practice.

When fish are kept in large pools or ponds, boiled malt, or fresh grains, are proper food: thus carp may be reared and fed like capons, and tench will also prosper. If reared in a stew, any sort of corn, leguminous fruit boiled, especially peas and coarsely ground, are equally fattening.

### Domestic Encyclopedia.

*Fight between a Tiger and an Alligator.*—By a part of the Sunderlands, called Athara Bahi, of very thick jungle, but through which a creek runs, a boat was passing lately, when the crew observed a large tiger come to the water's edge to drink; an alligator on the banks seized hold of him, but the tiger resisted, and a contest ensued, which lasted for two hours, each seizing and grappling with the other, and the tiger alarming the whole forest with his roar. At last the alligator succeeded in dragging the tiger into the water, who then became alarmed, and letting go his hold of the alligator, the latter seemed glad to be released, and the tiger made off into the jungle.

### Asiatic Magazine.

*Jews Harps.*—A Mr. Eulenstein, a professor of the Spanish Guitar, in London, has improved this simple instrument in such a manner as to be able to produce from it full and fine harmonies, and combinations of tones, which have excited much admiration. He has arrived at this perfection by inventing a method whereby four harps can be used at the same time. He connects them by a silk thread, and places two on each side, where they are held between the lips. The four tongues are struck at the same time, or singly, and the breath acts upon them so as to vary and prolong the notes in a delightful manner. The music thus produced has been compared to the Eolian Harp, and to some tones of the finest musical snuff-boxes—while it sometimes swells forth with the rich melody of a distant choir. N. Y. American.

### THE IRISHMAN'S GAMECOCK.

A gentleman residing in the vicinity of N. York, was desirous of raising some gamecocks, and accordingly despatched his Irish servant to the city to purchase a quantity of eggs. The Irishman returned highly pleased with the success of his mission, and placed the eggs under a hen to hatch. He watched the process of incubation with great impatience, and when the future prize-fighters emerged from their oval prisons, he seized upon one and hastened with joy to exhibit it to his master.

"Master, Master," cried Pat, "ounly jist look here!"

The gentleman cast his eyes upon the bird and discovered it to be a duck! Astonishment and indignation prevented him from replying, and Pat continued.

"The paraly orchards of ould Ireland never seed the like of this—look at his bill, and look at his ful—(turning up the webbed toes of the biped) what a jewel of a fighter he'll make—the holy St. Patrick couldn't trip him up."

*Ostriches.*—Three live ostriches have recently been brought to Boston from Cape Verde. The Boston Traveller says the largest, only eight months old, in a natural posture, is nine feet high; the others are younger and smaller but stem growing very rapidly. They swallow bones, broken stones, and iron nails, with avidity, and the gastric fluid of the stomach possesses the peculiar property of dissolving them in a little time. The plumage is at present, rather disordered, as they have plucked each others' feathers, on the passage. The bird has but two toes on the foot; the leg, large and white as a man's arm, is a great curiosity of itself. Its eye is large and vacant, and what is remarkable, the ostrich appears entirely destitute of attachment to its own species, or those who have them in charge. The natives often times ride them; and though their wings are too small for flying, their speed, over the deserts of their own native country, is far greater than the fleetest Arabian horse.

A late Nantucket paper gives an account of a large terrapin taken from an island in the Pacific Ocean, and brought to that port. It is so powerful, that bearing a man weighing 250 pounds, it moves without the least difficulty. The editor states that they have been taken, weighing a ton each. We understand that there is one at present at Harrowgate, near this city, which, when fat, will weigh 300 pounds, and such is its strength that it can move under the weight of two men. Phila. Aurora.

Paul so fond of the name of a poet has grown, With gold he buys verses and calls them his own: Go on, Master Paul, nor mind what the world says, They are surely his own for which a man pays.

### THE CHRISTIAN TEMPER.

The enemies of Religion are alert and watchful:—a single instance of untrained ill temper in a professor of Christianity, has been known to furnish arguments against the cause, that could only be silenced, by suffering severe censure to fall upon the individual who was guilty of it. A young infidel once said to a Christian friend, upon hearing a fellow Christian rebuke him harshly: "If I had spoken to you in this manner, I should have thought myself guilty of unjustifiable anger—what name will your Christian friend give to such conduct? I should have humbled myself to ask your pardon; what atonement will he make?" He will ask pardon of his God, said the other, and I will forgive him for the sake of that God, without his making any personal concession. "This proves to me," said the infidel, "that you are a Christian, but I cannot think your friend is one, though he is older than you in his profession. I rather suspect this to be the true state of the case, that you are mild tempered by nature and he is otherwise; so grace, as you call it, has little to do with either of you."

Thus it is, that the cause of the blessed Redeemer suffers in the hands of its friends; and the holy principle of Christianity is undervalued and distrusted by the world, because it is not brought into effectual operation, and clearly manifested in the conduct of professors. The writer of this article was once asked by an infidel, whether Christianity changed the temper as well as the heart. The answer was, that as the heart was the fountain from whence the temper flowed, the stream must necessarily be purified at the same time with its source. "Then it becomes muddy afterwards. I fear," said he, "for a gentleman of my acquaintance who has been six years a professor of Christianity, was this day in the most furious passion that ever I witnessed, and though he did not swear, as he once did, he used injurious expressions of much more formidable import than any oath. If grace has not even commenced its work in six years, I fear a whole life will be too small a space for it to produce visible consequences." This sneering speech remained unanswered; but occasioned a deep, sensible mortification to the hearer. No believer has the smallest doubt of the sufficiency of grace to correct the most unamiable temper: but some, it is to be feared, are content with this truth in theory, and do not trouble themselves to put it in practice. As Christianity is gaining ground in our highly favoured country, and as God in great mercy is, we trust, preparing the hearts of many to receive its truths; those who have been already called, should manifest their zeal and sincerity, by adorning the doctrine they profess, in the eyes of others. Let them therefore carefully avoid bringing a reproach on the holy cause, and pray ardently and fervently that every wayward disposition of their hearts may be subdued by the power of divine grace, until the fruits of the Spirit become manifest in love, joy, peace, long suffering, gentleness, goodness, faith, meekness, and temperance. Ed. & Evan. Mag.